

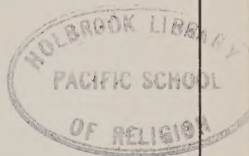
# CHINA BULLETIN

of the

## FAR EASTERN OFFICE

Division of Foreign Missions, NCCC/USA

475 Riverside Drive, New York 27



Vol. X, No. 6

March 14, 1960

Francis P. Jones, Editor

Wallace C. Merwin, Executive Secretary

### BERLIN SHANSI MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

The February newsletter of this association announces the inauguration of a new program of cooperation with American and Lady Doak Colleges in Madurai, South India. The Director, John Shaw, and four recent Oberlin graduates will devote themselves to teaching English in these two American Board colleges. Oberlin has already been working there for eight years, but this is now apparently a more formal and permanent arrangement.

In addition to this the Oberlin representatives are active at Tunghai University in Taiwan, where the new student center has been built with Oberlin funds.

This Association was originally founded in honor of the Oberlin martyrs of Boxer days. Chairman is Dr. Ellsworth C. Carlson, now on the faculty of Oberlin University, and during the Japanese War one of the Oberlin representatives when the school moved from Shansi to Szechuan.

### JAMES S. DUNCAN'S IMPRESSIONS OF CHINA

Still another Canadian business man toured China in 1959. Mr. James S. Duncan is Chairman of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario. He went to China in the spring of 1959 as the guest of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade. He had never been in China before, and this lack of China background shows itself in an occasional inaccuracy in his 63-page pamphlet, "The Great Leap Forward," (available from Office of the Chairman, The Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario, 620 University Avenue, Toronto 2, Canada, and apparently without charge) but his observations are objective and intelligent. He attended a session of the Second People's Congress, and describes himself as "a confirmed capitalist surrounded by the hierarchy of the Chinese Communist Party." He is impressed with the great progress being made in China, but does not think there is much chance of increasing Canadian trade with China, and is completely unsold on the value of the Communist system for the Western world. But if the Chinese people wish to be so regimented that is their lookout. If this is the kind of medicine which suits their ills, let them apply it."

Herewith a few quotes of interest to our readers: "More has been built in Peking during the last ten years - particularly during the last six years - than since the beginning of the Ming dynasty almost 600 years ago. . . . Out of 1,245 elected representatives of the National People's Congress, 110 are ex-capitalists. . . . From my observation many of the stories about segregation of the sexes, cruelty and forceful separation of children from their parents (in Commune life) are vastly exaggerated, if not a complete distortion of the truth. . . . We saw no evidence whatever of the weakening of the Sino-Soviet ties so hopefully and so frequently brought up by Western wishful thinkers. . . . The day will inevitably come when China will be given full recog-

Issued bi-weekly to keep mission boards and missionaries informed on Christian work in China. Information from Chinese church magazines and other Chinese sources is passed on as objectively as possible, with a minimum of interpretation. When interpretation is necessary, it is enclosed in parentheses as the comment of the editor. ANNUAL RATES: Domestic, \$2.50; Overseas, Firstclass \$4.00, Secondclass \$3.00. Airmail \$5.00 in 15¢ zone, \$7.00 in 25¢ zone.



nition and a seat in the United Nations. . . . (But) many matters must be settled first. There are major ones such as containment of unbridled expansionism, respect for the national independence of all Asiatic nations and a fair deal for Formosa and its people."

He was given the following figures on pest destruction: Crop-eating birds 1,900,000,000; rats 1,800,000,000; mosquitoes 28,000,000 pounds; flies 260,000,000 pounds. He tells a story of Isabel Crook at the International School of Languages, who because all the flies around the school had already been destroyed, found herself short five flies on her quota. Since nobody must fail on their quota, she and David went to a nearby farmhouse, where they caught five more flies.

At the May 1 celebration in Peking he was especially impressed, first with the orderliness of the proceedings, and secondly with the absence of police and the complete informality of the proceedings. At a reception in the evening "Chou En-lai, accompanied by the Mayor of Peking, the Foreign Minister, the newly appointed Chairman of the Chinese Republic (Liu Shao-ch'i) and other Party leaders, came in. They went around from table to table with complete informality and without bodyguards, shaking hands with nearly all the guests."

He was shocked at the deliberate distortion of facts and outright falsehoods in the official government propaganda. These are "repeated and repeated until they are accepted by all as the only true version."

### ONE CHINESE MOON

Can a world-famous scientist write with a light and humorous touch? Well, J. Tuzo Wilson has done just that in this book (Published by Hill and Wang, New York, 1959, \$4.95.) Mr. Wilson is Professor of Geophysics in the University of Toronto, and President of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics. When his duties in connection with the Geophysical Year took him to Moscow in the summer of 1958, he decided to keep on going. He went to Peking by rail, from there to Lanchow, and then back through Chenghsien, Wuhan and Canton to Hong Kong. His Chinese hosts tried their best to get him to take the regulation tour through the cities in the East and in particular Nanking and Shanghai, but he insisted that his scientific interests would be best served by seeing what the Chinese were doing in Sian and Lanchow, and his persistence finally won out.

But this book is not about his scientific observations, but about what he saw in this new land and his whimsical skirmishes with his interpreter Mr. Tien. He was not taken in by the solemn propaganda balderdash, and soon began to play a game with Mr. Tien, trying to beat him to it on some particular propaganda note, such as a toast to peace. Then he brought out the incongruity of that propaganda by guilelessly asking, "Mr. Tien, how is it that in your peace-loving and progressive country there are so many soldiers about?"

In Lanchow he passed a Christian church, next to which was a large hospital blazoned with Communist stars, and described to him as the first hospital to be built in Lanchow. He commented, "I had no doubt that I had seen a former mission and its hospital, and that the Communists were trying to take credit for the latter."

But he does have some good things to say for what he saw. "The uppermost impression received was not of a terror imposed by the police but rather of a genuine and tremendous impulse of patriotic fervor." As a Canadian he draws the suggestive analogy of the Nationalists on Taiwan to the American Tories who at the time of the Revolution fled to Canada, and of both he says, "History forgets the losers." And we here in the West are like the British friends of those Tories. "We hear the cries of our injured friends, but perhaps the feelings of present-day China are more accurately represented by the war-whoops of the risen peasants."

The conclusions he draws from his one month in China are of a rather general nature. He does not venture to propose a State Department policy for today, but instead observes that our final appeal must be to reason. Our Western universities today show a dichotomy between "irresponsible science and narrow humanities." This must be replaced by a "broader humanism", which would include a sympathetic understanding of the cultures of Russia and China, something which has not previously been taught, because it lay outside the "classical orbit".



Mr. Wilson's lack of a China background shows itself in a number of historical inaccuracies putting the Long March to Yenan in the nineteen-twenties, etc.), but these do not seriously detract from the pungency of his present-day observations. Most of our Bulletin readers will I am sure enjoy reading this book.

## THE CHINA QUARTERLY

The first number (Jan. -March 1960) of this quarterly makes a very favorable impression. It may well develop into the most authoritative medium for discussion of China questions. It is published in London (Summit House, 1-2 Langham Place, London W.1., at one pound or three dollars a year, post free), and the editor is Mr. Roderick MacFarquhar. The opening editorial boldly says, "We hope to provoke controversy," and the first controversy precipitated is on the "Legend of Maoism", with an article by Karl A. Wittfogel attacking the position of Fairbank and Schwartz. Schwartz will reply in the next number.

Since the inauguration of this quarterly coincides with the tenth anniversary of the Communist regime in China, this first number naturally starts off with an appraisal and analysis of the first decade. This is accomplished by twelve articles, all by leading authorities, but each limited to 1,000 words, so that they are all more or less limited to generalities. Fewer articles, with each writer having a greater scope in which to appraise the decade, might have been more effective, but at any rate this is a good start on a journalistic venture that may have great significance.

One regular feature will be "Quarterly Chronicle and Documentation," the purpose of which is to "provide a narrative, backed by documentation, of the major events of the preceding three months. In preparing it, the editorial board has as far as possible avoided comment." The narrative for this first quarter includes internal developments against right opportunism and on the new agricultural policy, and, on the side of foreign relations, the Sino-Indian border dispute.

## MISSIONARY NEWS

Mrs. Paul Anspach, formerly United Lutheran missionary in Tsingtao, was killed in an automobile accident in Ohio on February 13. Her husband was injured but not critically.

The Rev. Jay W. Crowfoot, formerly Seventh Day Baptist missionary in China, died in Plainfield, N.J. on February 26, at the age of 85.

Mrs. E. H. Lockwood, widow of the Canton YM Secretary, is now married to Mr. Henry Leifer of Washington College, Tenn.

Mrs. Ruth Wright Mills, who before her marriage was a Presbyterian missionary in Nanking, teaching in the Ming Deh Girls School, died in South Bend, Indiana, on February 20, 1960.

Miss Alma L. Pittman, nurse in the Baptist Shaohsing Hospital from 1912 to 1925, died in Philadelphia on March 2.

Rev. Henry M. W. Leiper, former Presbyterian missionary in North China, died in Philipsburg, Pa., on March 4, at the age of 41. He was the son of Dr. Henry Smith Leiper.

## CHURCH NEWS

It was announced in February that the Chinese Communist Government was sending four ships to Djakarta to transport back to China the Chinese who are being forced out of Indonesia. The Far East News Service points out that many of these are Christians who were won to Christ by the ministry of Dr. John Sung in Indonesia, and adds, "This seeming tragedy may also be seen as a splendid opportunity for the witness of the Gospel to be felt in Red China. Christians throughout Asia are praying that God will use these Christian deportees to bear witness effectively behind the bamboo curtain."

The two Chinese colleges in Hong Kong which have American and Christian connections, Chung Chi (recognized by the United Board) and New Asia (aided by Yale-in-China), have now,



under a new Post-secondary Ordinance of the Hong Kong Government, been accorded official recognition. This recognition includes very substantial subsidies, both for current program and for capital needs. Ultimately it is hoped that they will be loosely federated together in a university status.

A Hong Kong report states that the name of St. Luke's Hospital in Wusih (formerly an Episcopal institution) has been changed to The General Hospital.

### CATHOLIC NEWS

The February number of Asia (the new name in 1960 for the former Mission Bulletin, monthly Catholic magazine published in Hong Kong) has in it several news items of interest. It is stated that the ritual for the consecration of schismatic bishops in China has undergone a significant change. The first question used to be, "Do you have an apostolic mandate?" This question has now been dropped and instead of it the candidate is asked, "Were you elected by the people? Are you worthy of conducting the people on the road to love of the fatherland and of constructing socialism?"

The political study courses required of Catholic clergy seem to be longer than those we have heard of for Protestants. Asia reports that 80 diocesan priests were brought together at Tung Ka Dou, Shanghai, for more than a year of indoctrination, and that 300 sisters were brought together at Zi Ka Wei for ten months. The general program of study was in three parts: Patriotism in general; Bishop Ignatius Kung and his 'clique'; The Pope. In the first section they had to discuss such questions as "Can a great sinner like Chiang, who sold his country, hope for the mercy of God?" The second section attempts to persuade them that Bishop Kung was a 'running dog' of imperialists and that he betrayed his country. In the third section the whole history of the Papacy is gone into, and they are told that "the apostolic line was broken when Popess Joan in the middle ages ascended the throne of St. Peter," and that that fact nullifies all later claims to authority. The present pope is said to be even a greater enemy of China than Pius XII.

There were at the time of Liberation 92 Chinese Jesuit priests in China. Of these two have died in prison, 41 are now in prison, one under house arrest, two have been recently released, one of these in a state of complete mental breakdown - a total of 46 out of 92 who "have tasted or are tasting the sufferings and hardships of imprisonment." In addition, the superior of the Franciscan Fathers in Hunan, Father Franciscus Chang, died in prison in Hengyang last June.

In the diocese of Swatow, it is reported that 12 of the 30 priests are in prison, and that the 300 churches and chapels of the Diocese are closed.

### GENERAL NEWS

Concern has been expressed in Hong Kong as to what the new regime in China will do to Buddhist life. The begging for food is a characteristic and essential part of Buddhist monastic discipline. Now the mainland monthly magazine "Modern Buddhism" states that "Buddhist monks have given up the idea of parasitic livelihood relying upon exploitation and have started to set up a labor view of life, marching gradually toward the economic road of living by their own exertions." This campaign is described by the Far East News Service (rather exaggeratedly in my opinion) as a methodical shattering of a basic part of Buddhism.

China News Service reported in Peking on December 15 that about 300,000 overseas Chinese had during the past ten years returned to China.

The Communist dailies of Hong Kong had a whole series of articles in mid-December detailing the abject confessions of a number of "war criminals" who had been pardoned and restored to civil rights. There are interviews with the former Nationalist generals Tu Yu-ming, Sung Hsi-lien and Wang Yao-wu, and a description of the reform through labor which they and other lesser officials have undergone. A former lieutenant-colonel is now an expert tile-maker.

The Asia Society (112 East 64th Street, New York 21, N. Y.) has an 11-page mimeographed list of all the paperbound books on Asia. Copies may be obtained from the Educational Director of the Society.

The Nationalist Government in Formosa has presented the State University of Iowa, where former Yenching Professor Y. P. Mei is now Professor of Oriental Studies, with a thousand volume set of Chinese historical texts. It includes the whole of the 25 Dynastic Histories.

It was reported from Canton on January 15 that there are now 389 "street mess halls" in the city, feeding a total of some 98,000 persons.

A national conference on waterways was held in Hangchow last November. It was noted that the length of navigable waterways in China had been increased under Communism from 70,000 to 150,000 kilometers. It was agreed that the development should be so planned as to serve the needs of navigation, irrigation and power generation simultaneously.